

## DOOMED

To be Whipped by the Two Dutch Republics

IS THE GERMAN PREDICTION

England Will in Addition Lose Cape Colony.

YANKOMAIA IN ENGLAND

Rages the More Intensely as the Result of Chamberlain's Blundering Comes Closer Home.

(Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press)  
Berlin, Dec. 30.—The South African war overshadows everything else here. The correspondent of the Associated Press has just had an interesting interview with the German ambassador, Dr. Balthasar, who is one of the most steadfast friends of Great Britain and America, but who also condemns this war. Dr. Balthasar said: "At present it looks as if England might lose the whole of South Africa. I have private information from Africa, via Holland, according to which the rebellious movement among the Cape Boers has assumed much more serious proportions than the English newspapers admit. There never was a greater per cent of political stupidity than that shown by Mr. Chamberlain in provoking war without having made the necessary military preparations. If England had only waited a few years she could have had everything without war. If England had only waited, this war would be the best thing for the world, even for England. It will be a lesson she will not soon forget. It will have a wholesome influence upon the jingoism of all countries, including the German. Our navy scheme, which is almost sure of adoption, must be understood to be in connection with the war in South Africa. The plan was offered in explanation notwithstanding. The increase was decided upon because Germany has lost confidence in the men who are shaping England's policy. The brutality of the present English policy renders Germany's position too insecure. What happens in the Transvaal today on land may happen in Germany tomorrow on the sea. The English makes it necessary for Germany to be so strong as that the English jingoism will think twice before attacking Germany. If the English statements of today were of the type of Gladstone and Morley we should have no concern, but with such political jackals as Mr. Chamberlain at the helm we do not know what to expect and must arm for any eventuality."  
The German press, generally, during the last few days has expressed the opinion that Great Britain will lose not only the war but also South Africa. A military writer in the Deutsche Tageszeitung says: "It is no longer a question of whether or not England will subjugate the Boer republics, but of whether she will also lose Cape Colony. It is true England will retain the harbors, for they lie under the guns of the English ships, but the entire interior she will lose and instead of the dreamed-of enormous British South African empire, England will only keep a number of ports. This will probably be the issue of the war if England does not hurry up and conclude peace."

The correspondent of the Associated Press from Berlin in government circles that Germany does not believe the report that Great Britain intends to take decisive steps on the Delagoa Bay. It is admitted that Germany would be informed beforehand if any serious step was intended, and the reports circulated are considered to be balloons of German issues by the countries interested in preventing Great Britain from getting Delagoa Bay.

YANKOMAIA IN ENGLAND

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London, Dec. 30.—It is strange to note that as the new year dawns for Great Britain, the greatest army she ever put in the field remains passive in South Africa, held at bay by two of the smallest republics on the face of the earth, while at home, in spite of the large volume of trade and apparent prosperity, her financial interests are in a state of instability not seen since the Baring crash. All Europe is yelping at her heels, and the necessity for American friendship is recognized on all sides. France and Russia, that for years have been ready with a glint for American good-will, no longer make any attempt to belittle the desirability of securing her friendship. "America," says the Globe, "is humorously anxious, at the expense of all things transatlantic, with a crop of 34,000,000 bushels, is especially in a position to help." The common sense already begins to pinch the military foot; not very seriously, but enough to suggest grave cogitations as to what would happen if Great Britain were at war with a great power. The fact that the government has chartered so many transports has resulted in a rise in the price of bread, while coal is rising by leaps and bounds to famine prices. It is such unimportant results as these that silence the scoffers at things American and induce such a vituperative publication as the Saturday Review to say: "The Americans have had their eyes opened to the possibilities of a foreign policy and are taking a sounder, cooler, view of the situation. They are no longer friendly to us than before, but the insincere element has been eliminated and has left a reliable substratum of good will." Which contention the Saturday Review, under different circumstances would doubtless have construed into damning evidence of the insincerity of American friendship. It must not be inferred that this view is held by many of the sincere English friends of America, who now point to what they are pleased to term its great friendliness as proof of what they have always maintained. With such serious outlook for the coming year, it is hardly surprising that articles appear under the heading "Are We Deceitful?" and similar strains.

On the other hand, there is still a small section of the press and public which devotes its energies to senselessly abusing the Boers and prophesying the speedy

entry of the British into Pretoria. Yet, on the whole, the organs voicing the better class of opinion face 1900 and its eventualities in South Africa with an even-minded unbiassed determination that compels admiration. That there will be a day of reckoning for someone is a certainty that even the most guarded and conservative of the Boers do not conceal. Whether it be Lord Lansdowne, Lord Wolseley or General Buller, it is impossible to tell. But all the information obtainable at present and the gist of criticisms point to Lord Lansdowne having to shoulder the onus for the terrible mismanagement.

BOERS EXPECT AMERICAN AID

While Great Britain cables contentedly upon long special cables showing American friendship, the Boer agents in Europe believe sentiment in the United States has been gradually turning Boerward until the time is ripe to develop it into material effect. Under this impression the Associated Press learns that they are contemplating dispatching a special mission to the United States for the purpose of influencing public opinion, possibly by open meetings and by personally assisting the efforts of those in congress whom they believe friendly. Moreover, they consider it advisable to offset what they declare has been a systematic campaign of John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, who was a member of the Johannesburg reform committee, to influence Washington opinion. It plans now under consideration are carried out the mission will include a very prominent Boer agent and a pro-Boer member of the British parliament who intended a temporary hitch in the arrangements. Their desire is to affiliate themselves with no particular party, but by influencing political and public opinion, to secure at least an offer of mediation from the United States. A representative of the Associated Press has made careful inquiries but failed to find any circumstances to warrant the belief that such an offer, however made, would receive the slightest consideration.

The British government is threatened with a coal famine, the most serious development of recent weeks. Unless the conditions improve, many industrial centers depending on the coal supply may have to suspend operations before February, as their margin of profit is rapidly being wiped out. The root of the trouble appears to be the withdrawal of so many colliers to take their places in the ranks of the reserves. Wages have gone up, but labor is hard to find. The normal Christmas congestion of traffic, aggravated by the fact that the government need of fuel for transports, war vessels and depots on the way to the Cape has created an unprecedented demand.

LUMPED OFF BY WEEKS NOW

London, Dec. 31, 4:30 a. m.—The war office, when communicating at midnight, copies of New Year's messages exchanged between the queen and the inhabitants of Kimberley, stated that no further news had been received up to that hour, and nothing of importance has come from other sources during the night. The week's stories, skirmishes, reconnaissances and bombardments at various points where the British and the Boers confront each other, so far as can be judged, have had no effect upon the general situation at the seat of war, which is practically the same as it was a week ago.

During the night of December 29, Ladysmith and Chieveley camp were in full communication, the former reporting all well. While the signaling was in progress the Boers attempted to muddle the message with flash lights from each extremity of their long line of supply.

The Boers have been driven from the adjacent hills to Stormberg. A dispatch from Cape Town, dated Wednesday, December 27, announced that the Boers had been driven from the communication with Dordrecht, where the Free State flag had been hoisted and that the Boers had been driven from the adjacent hills to Stormberg.

GERMAN VESSEL SEIZED

Lorenz, Marquis, Delagoa Bay, Dec. 30.—The German steamer Bundesath, belonging to the German East African line, has been captured as a prize and taken to Durban. The Bundesath arrived here from Mozambique. The capture of the Bundesath has increased the already strong anti-British feeling here among the Holland and German section of the population.

THIS WOULD BE VERY DREADFUL

Vienna, Dec. 30.—The Anglophone news papers continue to advocate a joint intervention in the South African troubles by the Vatican and Emperor Francis Joseph, some organs going to the length of suggesting that if Great Britain should refuse to listen to the proposition the pope should utter a public curse on the British nation, which would cause its humiliation in the eyes of the world.

UNLUCKY SORTIE AT MAFKING

Lorenz, Marquis, Friday, Dec. 29.—Advices received here from Pretoria indicate that there was an outbreak of fighting on the 27th. The British made an attempt to capture the town of Mafeking, but were repulsed. The fighting was waged on the walls of the fort, the British lost 19 men killed and wounded, while the Boers lost only two men killed and seven wounded.

UNLUCKY SORTIE AT MAFKING

London, Dec. 30.—The reported sortie from Ladysmith, resulting in the capture of a Boer position, is not confirmed, and apparently is only a Kaffir story. A Chieveley dispatch, dated Friday, December 29, makes no mention of it. The same message shows renewed activity on the part of the British, apparently preparatory to some action. The other position eastward of the camp was thoroughly reconnoitered December 29, without drawing the enemy. The naval gun engaged in daily practice and it is said on good authority that 30 or 40 Boers have been killed by the firing during two

Continued on Second Page.

## TOOTING

His Own Horn. Is What Funston Seems Doing.

HE WARMS UP A CRITIC

Who Calls in Question the Bag-Bag Episode.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 30.—I. Seymour of St. Paul, a veteran of the civil war and a friend of General Funston, saw a published statement which tended to cast discredit on the latter's swimming exploit, for which he has been honored by congress. Mr. Seymour cut out the clipping and forwarded the same with a letter to Funston. Mr. Seymour is in receipt of a letter from the general, who writes from the transport Indiana, at sea, November 30, as follows:

"The officer of whom you spoke is undoubtedly one of those small-souled creatures who, never having the courage to do anything themselves, take a sort of puppyish delight in depreciating the laurels won by other men."

"His statement that he heard me say that I never swam a river in the Philippines, and that, in fact, I could not swim, is a lie out of whole cloth. Will you do the favor to tell him that I said so and show him to whatever persons were with you when he made the remark."

"I swam the Bag-Bag river with one other officer and four men of the Twentieth Kansas under a hot fire April 26. The Rio Grande river I crossed two days later on a raft, and with forty-five men, after a desperate fight, drove 120 of the enemy from an entrenched position. It was a bigger general."

LOCKETT LICKS THEM AGAIN

Hits the Rebels Northeast of Montal-

Manila, Dec. 31.—9:30 a. m.—Colonel Lockett has had a second engagement with the insurgents northeast of Montalban and by a brilliant charge drove the enemy from their position. Only one American officer and five soldiers were wounded, but the loss of the insurgents was heavy. Our troops captured a number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition and provisions.

New York, Dec. 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: Six men of the signal corps were attacked Thursday at Talavera, east of Manila, by a force of 200 insurgents, and four of them were either killed or injured.

A dispatch stating that the Filipinos are harassing the entire Lingayon coast from Vigan to San Jacinto in small bands, and that Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore and the members of the cruiser Yorktown's crew, who are prisoners of the rebels, had been separated and were with insurgent bands in the northern mountains, was endorsed by General Otis on the ground that he had contrary information.

The strength of the insurgents at Malabon causes surprise to the Americans. Merchants here are anxious to have the campaign in Cavite province begun, so that it may be the sooner finished. General Otis' recent decree authorizing civil marriages makes no provision for divorce. Only the Catholic reasons for separation are recognized in the order. Girls 12 years old and boys 14 are permitted to marry with the consent of their parents, but otherwise they must be 21 years old. In order to remove any doubt of the status of Protestant marriages performed during the last year by army chaplains, where one of the contracting parties was a Catholic, General Otis' order was made retroactive. Native women who have married soldiers without Catholic rites have been ostracized by their relatives. Justice Arelina requested the omission of a divorce clause from the decree because of the belief of the Filipinos that the marriage tie cannot be broken.

LAWTON FUND NEARLY \$33,000

Funeral Ceremonies of the slain hero at Manila.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The Lawton home fund continues to grow, the daily increase for the past two days ranging between \$2,000 and \$4,000. General Coburn's statement today shows that the total subscriptions up to date are \$32,714.25.

Manila, Dec. 30.—2:30 p. m.—The funeral of General Henry W. Lawton, who was killed at San Mateo, December 15, was held today with impressive ceremonies. The remains were conveyed from the cemetery down the Luneta to the Pasig and thence to the Transport Thomas, which sailed this afternoon. As the body was removed from the vault, Chaplain Martin read the prayers. The personal staff of the late general was augmented by Colonel Sergeant Simon, Transporter Halsey and Privates O'Connell and Morrison. The latter, who were closely connected with General Lawton's recent campaign, bore the casket from the vault to a six-horse caisson awaiting at the gate. The funeral procession was composed of the bands of the Twentieth regiment, General Hall and his staff, two troops of the Fourth cavalry, who were with General Lawton at the time of his death, a battery of artillery, a number of clergymen, the caisson, covered with flowers; the personal staff of the general on foot; General Wheeler, Rules, Forsythe, Kohle and Schwan and Rear Admiral Watson, in three carriages; a naval battalion, Major General Otis and staff, the foreign consuls in full dress and the members of the Philippine supreme court. Native delegations from the towns where General Lawton established civil governments presented wreaths. Women from the same towns waited on Mrs. Lawton yesterday and presented her their condolence and flowers. Crowds of natives and Americans witnessed the procession, the bands played dirges and the crowds uncovered. At Pasig the caisson was transferred to a tug, "rags" was sounded, and prayers were offered by Chaplain Pierce. Four enlisted pall bearers will accompany the remains to the United States.

Four Killed in a Boer Explosion

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 30.—Four men were killed and several others injured by a boiler explosion one mile west of Lancaster, this morning. They were em-

## CARTER'S PARTNERS IN COURT

Discovered Wife of One of Them Threatens Legal Disclosure.

New York, Dec. 30.—Benjamin D. Greene, Colonel John F. Gaynor, William T. Gaynor and Edward H. Gaynor, members of the Atlantic Dredging and Contracting company, jointly indicted with Michael A. Connolly and former Captain O'Brien M. Carter, United States engineer corps, for conspiracy resulting in a loss to the government of \$55,749.40, in connection with the Savannah River and Cumberland Sound contracts, appeared for examination today before United States Commissioner Shields. The indictment on which the Gaynors and Greene were arrested by United States Marshal Henkel was found in the early part of December in the Savannah district. The contractors are represented by Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, the Russian communication coming as late as yesterday, and Japan. "There is no doubt, it is thought here, that Italy, the remaining country addressed, will make favorable answer. If indeed it has not already done so. The position of Italy is felt to be assured by the favorable course adopted by the other four great powers of Europe. The importance of this unanimous verdict by all the first-class powers of the world—Great Britain, Russia, Germany, France, Italy and Japan, in conjunction with the United States, can hardly be overestimated, so far as it relates to the future of China and the commerce of the world in that empire. The state department is loath to discuss the far-reaching results to be secured when the agreement advances to the stage of formal communication, for each favorable response is conditioned upon the favorable action of all the other parties, so that in each case the negotiations may be regarded as short of absolute finality. But while the department is silent the details come from sources believed to be fully conversant with the situation."

According to this information, the British answer was the first to be submitted and was exceptionally comprehensive and explicit in yielding to every suggestion made by the United States relative to maintaining the freest entry to the ports of China. The British answer is said to emphasize the concurrence with the United States in adopting the word "most" of the phraseology employed by Secretary Hay when he addressed his original note to Great Britain and the other powers. The wording is such as to make plain that the British government consents for the present and hereafter, without limitation, in the policy of free access to China.

Although the utmost secrecy was observed in the transmission of the British answer, its general purport became known to other European capitals and there was not a little irritation at what was regarded as a precipitated response, purposely designed to embarrass the continental powers by showing Great Britain and the United States acting in concert, while the rest of the world held aloof. But this situation was made more satisfactory to the continental powers by their determination to act for themselves.

Germany is said to have been the next power to answer in the affirmative. According to the information already referred to the German answer was rather more vague than the one which had preceded it, but its general tendency was favorable, the only condition being that any arrangement as to free access to China should be universal and assented to by all of the powers.

The French answer to understand to have come next and the circumstances attending it were rather peculiar and not very satisfactory to the United States. It was the nature of a direct answer to China, but it was regarded as most satisfactory. Secretary Hay's note had been forwarded to General Horace Porter, the United States ambassador to France, who promptly called upon M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs in the French cabinet. General Porter made known his mission, whereupon M. Delcasse showed the most sympathetic interest and stated that he had already made ample answer to just such a communication, although at the time he had not intended it as an answer to the American note. This answer, M. Delcasse explained, was given in a speech made by him on November 24 in the French chamber. The main point of that speech, in his reference to China, was that France desired the most ample freedom of commerce. M. Delcasse referred General Porter to his speech, and told him that it fully gave the assurance which the United States desired. It is said that the meeting was gratifying on both sides and that the results were considered to be favorable as an acceptance from France.

The Russian negotiations have proceeded less briskly, so that it seemed for a time that Russia's attitude might not be favorable. This was dispelled, however, by the Russian ambassador, Count Cassini, in the course of interviews with Secretary Hay. On these occasions Count Cassini pointed out that a hurried answer was by no means the best evidence of a favorable attitude toward the American proposition, but that Russia was proceeding with due deliberation in order to arrive at some solid ground for a permanent understanding. The Russians were desirous of weighing the many incidental questions involved, such as the effect of the understanding on the territory known as "spheres of influence" as well as the territory actually leased to the foreign powers, such as Taiwan, Manchuria and the British and French ports. Count Cassini bowed personally the most friendly spirit toward the American proposition, as well as being desirous of giving an answer in this case which would be another instance of the friendly cooperation long observed between Russia and the United States. The Russian position, it is understood, is similar to those preceding it, with the same condition that Russia alone shall not be bound, but that all of the interested countries shall join in the agreement to keep the ports of China forever open.

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LOSS IS NEARLY A MILLION

In a Fire in Chicago's Wholesale Dis-

trict—Firemen Injured.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Fire at an early hour today completely gutted the buildings extending from 215 to 222 Monroe street, badly damaged the building at 212-214 Monroe street, caused a loss aggregating \$500,000 and resulted in the injury of nine firemen, two of them seriously. The injured are: Captain Robert O'Connor, serious; James Welles, sergeant; William Badden, Michael O'Hara, Captain John Evans, Captain William Carter, Captain Thomas O'Connor, Luke Hare, Lieutenant Oswald. The fire was one of the worst the fire department has had to contend with in years. The cold was intense, the thermometer being several degrees below zero, and a number of firemen were severely frostbitten.

ROBERTS CASE IN THE HOUSE

About January 15—Argument Before

Committee Begins January 4.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Representative Taylor of Ohio chairman of the special committee which is investigating the case of Brigham H. Roberts, says that the case will not come up for action in the house before the middle of January. The arguments will begin January 4. When they are finished the committee will form its conclusions. Then the report must be written. As it will be exhaustive, the committee will be required in its preparation, and although it is the intention of the committee to proceed as rapidly as possible, Mr. Taylor does not think that the case will reach the house before the middle of the month.

CANDIDATES FOR ENLISTMENT

In the Army Get the Benefit of a

Relaxation in Rules.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The secretary of war has modified the requirements as to physical proportions of candidates for enlistment in the army. In an order just issued he says: "It is not necessary that the applicant should conform exactly to the figures indicated in paragraph 17. A variation not exceeding ten pounds in weight or two inches in chest measurement (at expiration) below the standard given in the table, is admissible, when the applicant for enlistment is a native-born American and is evidently vigorous and healthy."

THREE PASSENGERS MAY DIE

As the Result of Injuries Received in

the Brighton Wreck.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 30.—Thirty victims of the collision on the Union Pacific railroad at Brighton yesterday are in a critical condition. W. C. Tompkins, traveling man for Bradley & Anderson of Kansas City, is suffering from a compound fracture of the skull. Michael Egan, section foreman, has a fractured skull and serious internal injuries. C. H. Payne, ranchman, was severely burned and may not recover from the shock.

Railroad Auditor Rogers Suicides.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 30.—Auditor Uriah H. Rogers of the Chicago and West Michigan, and Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western railroad, committed suicide at his desk in his private office. Death was instantaneous. Dependency over a long illness probably caused the deed. Mr. Rogers has been appointed auditor for the newly consolidated Pere Marquette system day before yesterday.

Vienna, Dec. 30.—In the eight round of the national chess tournament, played in this city yesterday, Wolf beat Schwarz. Poppe defeated Prock, and Maroczy won over Zinke, while Albin and Korte, Schlechter and Brody, and Marco and Alapin, drew. The adjourned games from previous rounds resulted: Alapin beat Schwarz, Maroczy worsted Albin, Marco defeated Pudel and Schlechter and Poppe, and Korte and Alapin, drew.

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## HEAVY

Powers of the Earth Hearken to Their Uncle Samuel.

OPEN-DOOR POLICY GOES

Gratifying Responses to Secretary Hay's Queries.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The negotiations opened by Secretary Hay with the great powers of Europe and with Japan towards securing a common understanding for a continued "open door" policy throughout China have met with most gratifying results. The state department is unwilling at present to make public the nature of the replies received, as this information will be embodied in a special message to congress. But in other quarters, thoroughly reliable and in a position to have trustworthy and accurate information, it is learned that favorable responses have been made by Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, the Russian communication coming as late as yesterday, and Japan. "There is no doubt, it is thought here, that Italy, the remaining country addressed, will make favorable answer. If indeed it has not already done so. The position of Italy is felt to be assured by the favorable course adopted by the other four great powers of Europe. The importance of this unanimous verdict by all the first-class powers of the world—Great Britain, Russia, Germany, France, Italy and Japan, in conjunction with the United States, can hardly be overestimated, so far as it relates to the future of China and the commerce of the world in that empire. The state department is loath to discuss the far-reaching results to be secured when the agreement advances to the stage of formal communication, for each favorable response is conditioned upon the favorable action of all the other parties, so that in each case the negotiations may be regarded as short of absolute finality. But while the department is silent the details come from sources believed to be fully conversant with the situation."

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## The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Weather for Wichita Today: Probably snow and warmer; north-east winds.

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

1. England's Desperate Condition

Fanston Stands Up for Himself

"Open-Door" Policy Is Clinched

Griggs Declines the Freight Case

2. Barnes-Hovinghurst Nuptials

4. No More Fusion for Democrats

Letter From the Tandem Riders

5. Ben Clover Commits Suicide